

INTIMATIONS

VICTOR RECORDS.

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

Give us a call and make your selection.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

Night-time Comfort.

Comfort is the key to restful sleep and our Pyjamas are the surest key to comfort.

We stock them made of "Vivella," "Jaeger" Wool and Ceylon Flannel in a nice range of stripes and plain colours.

PRICES RANGING FROM \$4.75 per suit.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.



LA MINERVA CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

CHEROOTS

DELICIOSO.

In boxes of 100 \$3.50 duty paid.

CORTADO DE LA REINA.

In boxes of 100 \$2.50 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"CRAGSIDE," 149, Barker Road, Peak, for 5 months from 7th June next. Apply—A. H. SKELTON, Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. (1543)

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Tregunter Mansions, May Road. Possession early in May next. Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. (1535)

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply—H. E. GOLDSMITH, P.W.D. (1516)

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ho House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, Howatona Ice Co., Ltd., 66, Connaught Road Central. (1500)

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd. (15)

TO LET.

NO. 11, BURBOW STREET, Wanchai, ONE GODOWN. "LEWKNOR" No. 128, THE PEAK, from 1st April, 1918. Apply to—LENSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. (50)

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. (1572)

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Location. First floor preferred. Apply to—TONG SENG & CO., 19, Queen's Road Central. (1435)

SWATOW NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, January 24th.

INTER-COLLEGE COMPETITION IN SPORT.

The Inter-College and School matches played during the year in Swatow show the following results:—

Volley Ball.—1. Anglo-Chinese College; 2. Kak-chick Academy and Y.M.C.A. (tie); 3. Luk Hui School; 4. Shang Yeh Hsioh Chiao.

Football (Assoc).—1. Y.M.C.A.; 2. Anglo-Chinese College; 3. Luk Hui; 4. Kak-chick Academy.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR THE AGRICULTURALIST.

At a place called Twa Hsi, in Kityang county, it is reported that the opium poppy is showing above ground. The authorities are evidently on the *qui vive*, for soldiers have been dispatched with plenary powers to destroy it. The agricultural population are to be pitted this year, for the severe frost and drought have rendered the sugar-cane of little value. Thus, they are not only faced with a diminished yield, but the price of sugar has depreciated between 30 and 40 per cent.

SWATOW AS A BASE FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Swatow is becoming the landing-place for ammunition, guns, and soldiers for military operations said to be in preparation for attacking Fukkien. The town and neighbourhood is not at all pleased at being made the dumping-ground for this purpose. Hopes are expressed that the leaders of these soldiers will soon come and conduct them to their destination. The chief objection to their presence is not their bad behaviour, but the fact that the townspeople are being compelled to provide for their upkeep, there being no adequate grant from headquarters for the purpose.

Rumours are afloat that Sun Yat Sen's arrival to take supreme command of all matters connected with warlike operations against Fukkien is imminent, and that his immediate headquarters will be at Chiau An.

STRAITS CHINESE INVITED TO BECOME ADVISERS TO PRESIDENT.

It is announced that Chong Jen-hsien, who built the railway between Swatow and Chiau An, is being invited by the President to come from his retreat in the Straits to Peking to be one of His Excellency's advisers. This magnate is undoubtedly mindful of his fatherland and especially of the place of his ancestors and near relatives. In order to hasten their journey homeward he built the Swatow-Chiau An railway, and, in order to save his people and neighbours from floods and rickety ferry-boats, he is proposing to build a steel bridge across the river at Tshung-kheh, his native town. This would undoubtedly prove a great boon. One would fain wish that if he accepts the President's invitation he may impress upon the Chinese Government the suicidal policy of waging war on the Southern provinces, for, as far as an observer can see, the people in the Northern provinces favour the attitude of the Southern provinces.

OVER-EAS TRADE

AFTER-WAR CAMPAIGN.

The scope and method of the newly-formed Government Commercial Intelligence Department was explained to Liverpool commercial men recently by Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Director of the organisation. Government support would, he said, be given to any opening in a foreign country which it could be legitimately used to develop. In the future he hoped attaches would be known as counsellors and would have a better-paid and better-equipped service, with higher rank and status, because our foreign policy must be largely industrial and commercial in outlook and the attaches' work would be the focusing of the commercial aspects of our work abroad. Even then we should only be on the threshold of the great problem we had to face in our overseas trade if we were to be successful when war was over and the countries traded in neutral market again. That problem was set us by our competitors abroad, and most seriously by Germany. If we were to keep up our arms and must not undertake our competitors, but recognise how industrious and intelligent the German was in the matter of overseas competition in neutral countries. If the Germans could re-establish their control of trade after the war they meant to do so, and were already making attempts under the guise of neutral cover. The Prussian ideas in commerce, as in war, was to dominate entirely the countries with whom they were in relation. We must not slavishly imitate that method, but, in the light of such competition, safeguard the interests of ourselves and our Allies, who would rightly resist any attempt at domination by us as much as by Germany. In dealing with the problem all British interests—financier, manufacturer, merchant, working man, and Government must combine, or revenge would be taken on us in commerce as successful as a great military victory. No Government department could for an essentially commercial community alone. Success was only possible if the commercial community co-operated, giving of their business know-

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PROVISION OF BANKING FACILITIES.

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury and the Minister of Reconstruction have appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider and report whether the normal arrangements for the provision of financial facilities for trade by means of existing banking and other financial institutions will be adequate to meet the needs of British industry during the period immediately following the termination of the war, and, if not, by what emergency arrangement they should be supplemented, regard being had in particular to the special assistance which may be necessary:—

(a) To facilitate the conversion of works and factories now engaged upon war work to normal production.

(b) To meet the exceptional demands for raw materials arising from the depletion of stocks."

The committee will consist of the following:—

Sir Richard V. Vassar-Smith (Chairman of the Committee), Chairman, Lloyds Bank, and President of the Institute of Bankers.

Sir John Bradbury, Joint Permanent Secretary to H.M. Treasury.

A. E. L. Charlton, Director of Ruston, Proctor & Co. (Ltd.), Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers, Lincoln.

Mr. E. Brocklehurst Fielden, Deputy Chairman of the Lanes and Yorks Railway.

Sir Algernon Firth, Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Robert Fleming, Chairman of several well-known investment trust companies.

Mr. A. C. D. Gairdner, Managing Director of Union Bank of Scotland, Glasgow.

Mr. Frederick C. Goodenough, Chairman, Barclay & Co. (Ltd.), Bankers.

Sir Alex. McDowell, K.B.E., member of the firm of Carson and McDowell, solicitors, and well-known in the linen trade.

Sir Alexander Roger, of the Ministry of Reconstruction, formerly Director-General of Trench Warfare Supply Department at the Ministry of Munitions.

Mr. John Sampson, representative of the Controlled Establishments Association.

Mr. A. W. Tait, member of the firm of G. A. Touche & Co., chartered accountants, and director of a number of large commercial undertakings.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. P. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

INSPECTION. With the approval of H.E. the Governor the inspection of the Police Reserve Force, and the social functions arranged for Saturday and Sunday next, February 2nd and 3rd, in connection with the third anniversary, are postponed. The inspection will take place on Sunday, March 3rd.

PARADES. The parade of No. 2 Company, ordered for Wednesday, January 30th, is cancelled.

No. 3 Company and the Ambulance (with-out stretchers) will parade at Central under the Sergt-Major at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, January 31st.

STRENGTH. Musketry Sergeant 430 Aslett reverts to the ranks at his own request, and is transferred to No. 2 Section. P.-c. Sequeira 580 is invalided out.

FUNERAL. The funeral of Bugler 238 Pun Chi Kow will take place to-day, leaving the Government Civil Hospital at 4 p.m. Buglers and Drummers will parade of the Hospital at the above hour. Other ranks able to attend are requested to report at Wanchai Market at 4.30 p.m. sharp. Uniform with helmets.

By Order, T. F. HOU, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant. Hongkong, January 28th, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

It is placed on record that the members of the Brigade named below attended promptly with equipment at the Gresson Street disturbance on the 22nd inst., and that the duties required of them by the Police were carried out satisfactorily:—

NO. 3 V.A.D. Divisional Supt.—Ho Ki. Sergt.—So Shiu-on. Lance-Corporals—Sato Chung and Lo Kwok-foe.

Privates—So Shiu-ki, Lau Yat-sang, and To Ming-yan.

NO. 3 V.A.D. Sergt-H. W. Ray. Lance-Corporal—Chan U-to. Privates—Chan Man-ki, Wan Man-ki, Wong Pak-hing, Kong Chun-on, Li Kan-on, Ng Wai-pun, and Un Chung-kan.

NO. 4 V.A.D. Lance-Corporal—Lai Li-him. Privates—Lo Kwok-min, Tso Chung-leung, Kwan Wun-tak, Young King-ku, and So Cheuk-tai.

NO. 5 V.A.D. Divisional Supt.—Ho Leung. Sergt.—M. K. Lo. Lance-Corporals—Ho Cheuk M. H. Lo, and Ong Hock-chye.

Privates—W. Hall, Ho Shai-wa, E. Baker, and T. Chan.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS, District Supt. in Charge of District. Hongkong, 29th January, 1918.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund have been received by the Treasurer during the week ending Jan. 28th, and are gratefully acknowledged:—

C. G. Harrison	5.00
"Ken"	5.00
E. L.	3.00
E. Ex. Telegraph Co.	20.00
H. W. Looker	10.00
Per Miss Denison	
H. Hancock	10.00
A. J. W. Rosser	5.00
R. E. Sedgewick	5.00
D. M. Ross	10.00
A. Davidson	5.00
A. Forbes	5.00
E. Grant-Smith	3.00
A. Friend	5.00
J. E. L. Dowbiggin	5.00
D. K. Cobb	3.00
Mr. Justice Gompertz (Dec./Jan.)	10.00
R. G. Horbert	3.00
Dr. Forsyth (Nov./Dec./Jan.)	30.00
C. H. Blason	5.00
A. H. Crew (Nov./Dec./Jan.)	15.00
M. M. Maas	5.00
E. A. M. Williams	10.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.	10.00
P. F. Wodehouse (Dec./Jan.)	20.00
J. Bentley	5.00
A. E. Crappell	5.00
W. A. Butterfield (Dec./Jan.)	10.00
A. M. Stark	5.00
Asiatic Petroleum Co.	
N.L.W. W.H.B. C.M.B.	
S.B. J.R. L.A.C.	23.00
W. M. Humphreys (Dec./Jan.)	10.00
R. Sutherland	5.00
H. F. Campbell	5.00
A. G. Coppin	5.00
A. Ritchie	5.00
S. J. Chinchon	5.00
D. A. Blair	5.00
H. A. Misset	5.00
C. D. W.	10.00
H. W. Bird	10.00
G. S. Archbutt	10.00
J. H. Brisk	5.00
J. C. Wilson	5.00
W. Nicholson	10.00
L. N. Leefe	10.00
F. A. Wells	5.00
P. S. Cassidy	3.00
Sir William Rees-Davies (Dec./Jan.)	10.00

Already acknowledged \$ 376.00

Total \$1,080.77

Monthly subscription \$—Donation.

T. Robinson (General Secretary).

F. U. B. Hastings, R.N. (Naval Secretary).

C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

"OUR DAY" IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS RAISED.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the "Our Day" Fund in the Straits Settlements it was announced that sums amounting to \$999,294.68, or £111,341, had been wired by the Hon. Treasurer to the credit of "Our Day" Fund in London. These sums represent the amounts received, this year, by the Hon. Treasurer from the Straits Settlements, the Unfederated Malay States and Johore as follows:—

Singapore	\$465,048.00
Penang	\$25,100.00
Malacca	\$3,905.85
Kedah	\$8,954.68
Trengganu	\$1,109.48
Kelantan	\$207.71
Labuan and Brunai	\$4,100.00
Christmas Island	\$1,183.00
Balance from "Our Day 1916"	\$1,775.93
Interest at 2 per cent p.a.	\$1,810.00
Johore	\$163,591.48

A sum of \$21,286.03 or £2,000 remitted to London in February, 1917, and credited to "Our Day 1918" has to be deducted from the above amounts as well as expenses amounting to \$199.83 (\$23.88 which were incurred in 1910).

This leaves a balance of \$605.57 in the Hon. Treasurer's hands and further sums amounting to about \$15,000 are expected. To avoid confusion, however, it is proposed to close now the accounts of "Our Day 1917" and to carry forward the balance in hand and all other sums received later to the credit of "Our Day 1918."

This splendid result, achieved against all expectations, will, it is hoped, maintain the position acquired by the Straits Settlements in 1916 at the head of the Crown Colonies, and if the total amount of the Federated Malay States' contributions is added, it will possibly place "Malaya" very high up in the list of contributors from the British Empire.

Subscription lists in several languages and collection boxes were distributed everywhere, and in order to explain the purposes of this fund as widely as possible to the Asiatic population, separate meetings of Hindus and of Mohammedans were addressed by the Chairman (the Colonial Secretary) and by H.E. the General. The Hon. Mr. James further presided at a special meeting of influential Chinese gentlemen at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce with most excellent results. All the many and varied efforts, reached and they responded wholeheartedly, but it may be said that the population of the Chinese portion of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce assisted greatly to this result.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

DANGEROUS BLASTING OPERATIONS.

A Chinese was charged with carrying out blasting operations in a quarry at Yaumati without taking the necessary precaution to safeguard lives.

Inspector Gerrard said that on the 23rd instant, while in the garden of the Yaumati Police Station, he heard the explosion of dynamite. Suddenly a large piece of rock came hurtling through the air and passed right over the Yaumati School, eventually falling opposite the school playground.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$100.

THEFT FROM A SHIP.

A Chinese marine hawker was charged with stealing a quantity of brass and copper nails from a steamer undergoing repairs at the Taikoo Dockyard.

A *lukung* said he stopped the defendant at Quarry Bay and found the stolen articles concealed round his waist.

Defendant said he bought the nails in Saiwanho.

Mr. C. A. Christiansen, chief officer, identified the articles as belonging to the ship and said there had been several thefts lately from the ship.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

ROBBING HIS FRIENDS.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at \$39.50, the property of four other Chinese.

Defendant said he was obliged to commit the theft as he had no money for food.

Sergt. Blackman stated that defendant was a casual visitor at No. 39, Pottinger Street, where complainants lived. On the 27th instant defendant visited the home a little after midnight and, finding his friends asleep, ransacked the house and removed the clothes, which he afterwards pawned.

Sergt. Blackman aided that defendant appeared to be a "black sheep," as a quantity of pawn-tickets were found in his trunk.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A GOLD WATCH.

A Chinese man and a woman were charged with the unlawful possession of a gold wristlet watch, valued at \$40.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the woman.

Sergt. Murphy deposed that while detective No. 179 was in a pawn-shop, the male defendant came there to pawn the watch. In reply to questions, the man said the watch had been given to him by a woman (the second defendant). The detective was taken to No. 35, Shanghai Street, where the woman was staying, and she admitted having given the man the watch to pawn.

Mr. d'Almada said the woman picked up the watch in the street, opposite the Central Market, and told the people with whom she was staying at Yaumati about it.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Friday.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

Two Chinese *johis* of a launch were charged with assaulting another Chinese and robbing him of \$175.

Inspector Gordon said complainant went on board a steamer in harbour with the ostensible purpose of lending money to the foremen, but really with the intention of giving them money to procure opium at Java and bring it to Hongkong. As the steamer was not leaving for some days, complainant got into a sampan and was leaving the ship when the two defendants came up in a launch and dragged the complainant on to it. They assaulted him and accused him of selling opium to the ship's crew. The defendant then searched him and took from him \$175, and a gold watch and chain. The jewellery, however, was afterwards returned. Complainant asked them to give him back his money, but this they refused to do.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-morrow, fixing bail at \$200 each.

HONGKONG SKETCHING CLUB.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Sketching Club held an exhibition of its members' work on Monday at the Helena May Institute. H.E. the Governor was present, and Mrs. Tudor-Tudor distributed the prizes as follows:—

1. Lieut. F. C. Millington, R.G.A., for an "Interior." 2. Miss Griffin, for a study of junks; 3. Miss Hunt, Miss Rose Edkins was declared the winner in the children's section.

It was decided to hold an open competition quarterly in place of the usual set work, thus enabling members to choose their own subjects.

At a general meeting of the members, Lady May was re-elected President, while Miss Iris May was elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer. The following committee was chosen:—Miss Hunt, Mrs. Murray Scott, Mrs. Ram, Lieut. F. C. Millington, Mr. H. W. Bird and Mr. E. L. Sim.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

The thirteenth ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the West Point Building Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. There were present:—Sir C. Paul Chater (Chairman), Messrs. D. Landale, C. S. Gubbay, A. O. Lang (Directors), H. W. Looker, M. S. Northcote, J. A. Maitland, D. G. M. Bernard, C. A. de Roza, H. Percy Smith and A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said—The net profit for the year is \$78,009.87, as against \$87,140 for 1916, and \$53,931.32 for 1915. The increase has been brought about principally by our having had the benefit of the increased rental under the new lease for the full year, and to the cost of repairs being only \$3,014.42, as against \$8,033.96 for the previous year. As the property has been built for many years we have deemed it advisable to replace with steel and concrete the kitchen and verandah floors, which from time to time become dilapidated. The Company contributed the sum of \$1,000 to War Charities, which, your Directors feel sure, you will approve of. The increased net profits now enable us to pay a final dividend of \$3 per share, in addition to the interim dividend of a like amount, and to carry forward \$3,998.74, as against \$2,088.87 in the last account. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed.

Mr. Maitland seconded, and the proposition was carried.

Sir C. P. Chater and Mr. A. O. Lang were re-elected Directors of the Company.

Mr. de Roza proposed, Mr. M. S. Northcote seconded, and it was unanimously agreed, that Mr. H. Percy Smith be re-elected auditor of the Company at a remuneration of \$100, instead of \$50 as hitherto.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants will be ready to-day.

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., was held yesterday morning at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Sir C. Paul Chater was in the chair, and there were also present:—Mr. David Landale, Mr. A. H. Compton, the Rev. Father L. Robert (Directors), Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. C. S. Gubbay, H. W. Looker, D. V. Stevenson, H. Percy Smith, and A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said—The net profits for the year amount to \$84,927.57, as against \$76,693.87 for 1916, and, after paying a dividend of seven per cent., we carry forward a sum of \$25,047.14, as against \$11,119.57 brought forward from the previous year. Repairs to property show an increase of \$1,165.53 and include somewhat extensive renewals to the roof of No. 9, Queen's Road Central. You will notice that the Company contributed \$1,000 to War Charities, a contribution which, your Directors feel sure, meets with your approval.

The whole of our property is well let—in some cases at an increased rental over that obtained under the old leases. During the year we acquired the German Bank premises and this accounts for the increased amount shown under cost of property from \$2,351,353.25 to \$2,689,482.25. The premises are fully occupied at satisfactory rentals. Included in the amount under accounts payable is the debenture interest for the half-year, which would have been mostly paid out had not the last day of the year been declared a general holiday. It also covers directors' and auditors' fees, which, on this occasion, have been charged to Profit and Loss account.

The report and accounts, as presented, were adopted and passed, on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. S. Gubbay.

The elections of Messrs. Anton, Compton and the Rev. Father Robert as Directors were confirmed, on the proposition of Mr. Looker seconded by Mr. Northcote.

The Rev. Father L. Robert was re-elected Director on the proposal of Mr. Sir Robert Ho Tung, seconded by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper.

Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. C. Bernard Brown were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$75 each.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at noon at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., when there were present:—Mr. D. Landale (Chairman), Sir C. P. Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. A. H. Compton, C. S. Gubbay (Directors), H. Percy Smith, the Rev. Father L. Robert, Messrs. Lo Cheung Shui, A. V. Ward, H. W. Looker, W. E. Roberts, D. K. Moss and A. S. Shelton Hooper (Secretary).

The Chairman said—The net profit for the year amount to \$362,087.93, as against \$381,894.83 for 1916. The net account shows an increase of \$17,180.44, and there has been the property disposed of at a profit of \$5,943.31, as against profit on sales of property in 1916 of \$10,986.00. There has been a decrease in our charges of \$3,418.75 in comparison with those of the previous year, and an increase in our fire insurance account of \$1,536.65. You will notice in the accounts a sum of \$4,000 which this Co. has contributed to War Charities. The amount invested in properties has increased to the extent of \$270,648.13, principally on account of the development of the Old French Convent site, which has now become revenue-earning. The Praya East reclamation scheme, in which this Company is largely interested, is still in abeyance, but it is believed the Government is at present preparing the necessary preliminary plans. The amount of capital invested in shares in kindred companies has not been increased, and the total stands in our books at a sum less than the market quotations.

The report and accounts, as presented, were adopted and passed, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. Father Robert.

Mr. D. K. Moss proposed and Mr. Lo Cheung Shui seconded, that the election of Mr. A. H. Compton as a Director of the Company be confirmed. It was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. W. Looker proposed, Mr. Ward seconded, and it was agreed that Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. H. P. White be re-elected Directors.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$600 each.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants will be ready to-day.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., was held yesterday, mid-day, at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. There were present:—Mr. D. Landale (in the chair), Sir C. P. Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. C. S. Gubbay and A. H. Compton (Directors), the Rev. Father F. Robert, Messrs. H. Percy Smith, Lo Cheung Shui, A. Shelton Hooper, L. N. Lee and M. S. Northcote (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said—You will have noticed that your Directors voted a sum of \$2,500 to War Charities during the year, a vote which, I am sure, will meet with your hearty approval. After the payment of this sum the net profits for 1917 amount to \$41,794.12, as against \$44,338.0 for 1916. This is accounted for by slight increases in all of the accounts on the debit side of our Profit and Loss account and a decrease in Interest account. Several of our mortgages, having fallen due, were paid off and the amount under the heading of investments in mortgages is \$388,410 less than last year. Part of this sum has been for the present invested in shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and kindred companies. Our investments under this heading now appear as \$415,285.53 as against \$150,780. Investment in property shows an increase of \$63,128.71 due to the acquisition by the Company of a residential property at the Peak, properties at Shaokwan, and some corrugated iron sheds which will shortly be let for godown purposes. Loans at call show an increase of \$55,000. Rents give an increase of \$5,000, due to our having let off a considerable area on K.M.L. 49 for coal storage. Our house property in Yaumatei is in good condition and a new lease thereof has been made at a higher figure.

The report and accounts as presented were adopted and passed, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. Father L. Robert.

Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Compton were re-elected directors.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$60 each.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants will be sent out to-day.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SEAT-HOLDERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The annual meeting of seat-holders and subscribers of the St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, was held last evening at the City Hall. The Bishop of Victoria presided and was supported by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle (Senior Chaplain), the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Messrs. N. J. Stabb, A. H. Harris, F. B. L. Bowley (Hon. Treasurer), and W. L. Pattenden (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, in submitting a statement of accounts last year I had to inform the seat-holders and subscribers that the expenditure had exceeded the income by \$675, and that we started 1917 with a small debit balance. Unfortunately, this year the excess of expenditure over income is \$890, and it has been necessary to transfer the Reserve Fund of \$1,000 to the General Fund in order to meet this deficit. This disappointing result is not due to any lack of generosity on the part of the seat-holders and subscribers, but to the fact that they are so few in number, the total number on the register being 128. There must be many hundred members of the Church of England and kindred Churches in this Colony in addition to this small number, including our American friends of the Episcopal Church, and I appeal to them to remember that the old Mother Church of the Colony is not, as is the case with most Cathedral and Parish Churches in England, possessed of endowments or titles. Our Cathedral is disestablished and was never endowed; it is the duty, therefore, of every Churchman and Churchwoman in the Colony, although he or she may be prevented by military duties or other engagements from attending regularly at the Cathedral, to contribute towards its maintenance. Further, if any Churchman or woman in the Colony has any cause to complain of the management of the Cathedral or the conduct of its services, let them remember that the management is as far as possible, based on a popular suffrage, and if each of them will send \$10 or more to the Treasurer they can cast their votes for a new Church body and ventilate their complaints at such a meeting as this.

Although the year under review shows special expenditure on passage money for the Chaplain, who after 5 years' service received 6 months' well-earned furlough, we cannot anticipate any decrease in expenditure this year, as it has been decided to convert the Chaplain's sterling stipend into local currency at 2/1 to the dollar—a decision which will, I am sure, meet with approval of all who know what it is to live in this expensive Colony.

Collections for Church Expenses are \$400 less than last year, although the Christmas Day collection was for the first time for many years, devoted to this purpose. This falling off is, no doubt, partly accounted for by the abandonment of the practice of retaining for Church Expenses a portion of each Special Collection—a practice which was condemned by the Bishop at last year's meeting; but the main cause is the extreme unpopularity of the collections for Church Expenses as compared with War Charities, an unpopularity which, I hope, members of the congregation will overcome during the present year.

Rents of Sittings and Subscriptions and donations are practically the same as in 1916. Special Collections show an increase of \$870, and of the amount of \$4,803.85 appearing under this heading, \$3,434.00 went to War Charities.

This includes Mr. Fuller's Choral Service collection of \$1,035 on Good Friday, which made a record up to that date—since eclipsed, however, by the sum of \$1,400 and \$10 contributed to the Mine Sweepers' Fund this month.

On the expenditure side I wish to mention that the item for Repairs includes the clearing and re-planting of the compound, kindly undertaken by Mr. Tutch and Miss Phoebe May and the repair of the pathways for which a debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Perkins. Mr. Tutch has also been good enough to undertake the care of the compound in future. Capt. Carr, R.E. kindly contributed \$50 towards the Revised Bible, which cost \$60.

The sum of \$483 has been transferred to the Assistant Chaplain Fund to make up a deficit.

So much for the General Fund. The Organ Fund calls for special mention on account of the fact that it was resolved in June last to rebuild and improve the organ at a cost of about \$7,000. An appeal was issued and met with a most generous response, \$5,559.82 being quickly raised. Mr. Blackett, an expert organ builder, has been engaged on this work for six months but much remains to be done, and a further sum of over \$2,000 is still required to pay for the work in hand. Here, again, I should like to call attention to the generosity of the few and the indifference of the many. The \$5,559.82 has been contributed by less than 100 individuals out of the thousands of lovers of Church music in the Colony. The remainder now have their chance of joining this generous band and paying off the organ debt.

In this connection I must mention the great liberality of our organist, Mr. Denman Fuller, whose musical enthusiasm and genius are so well-known. In addition to devoting much time and skill to the care of the organ in the past and to its pending reconstruction and improvement, he has now presented to the Cathedral a complete electrically propelled blower of the latest type, which makes 1,400 revolutions in a minute and produces a pressure of 11 inches on the water gauge, enormously increasing the wind power of the organ, which has hitherto suffered from inadequate wind supply and pressure. It also renders possible the use of pneumatic actions, and will enable the organist to obtain the fullest expression of the beauty and volume of this, the finest musical instrument in the Far East.

The Bessy Fund, as I have already said, has been absorbed into the General Fund.

The Endowment Fund is unchanged, consisting of \$16,000 in 6 per cent. debentures. The income of this Fund has hitherto been applied to the Assistant Chaplain Fund, and although, unfortunately, we have no longer an Assistant Chaplain, this income will be required this year to make good the deficit of the Assistant Chaplain Fund. The subscriptions to the latter fund fell off from \$1,545 in 1916 to \$795, and a sum of \$488 had to be transferred from the General Fund to balance this. In addition, a further sum of \$800 has since been paid to our former Assistant Chaplain for salary and travelling expenses, so that \$1,598 is still required to close this Fund.

From these remarks it will be seen that there is plenty of work for the Treasurer whom you are about to elect for the present year, and I hope that, although this is not a "War Charity," all Churchmen and women will be still more liberal in their gifts this year than they were in 1917.

The Hon. M. H. E. Pollock, K.C., asked what was the further estimated expenditure on the Cathedral organ.

Mr. Bowley replied that the total expenditure on repairs was \$7,000. Of that sum \$4,000 had been paid, leaving another \$3,000 owing. Mr. Fuller was another \$2,000 owing. There would be further expenditure, which would include a small house to accommodate the blower.

Mr. A. H. Harris proposed and the Bishop seconded the adoption of the accounts.

Mr. W. L. Pattenden moved a resolution expressing the congregation's appreciation of Mr. Denman Fuller's services as organist during the past 12 years. Mr. A. H. Harris seconded this and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Denman Fuller, in acknowledging the compliment, said he was ably assisted by Mr. Blackett in effecting satisfactory repairs to the organ, a description of which he then gave.

The following were elected members of the Church Body:—Messrs. Claud Severn, F. B. L. Bowley, A. H. Compton, W. L. Pattenden, and N. J. Stabb and Professor Earle. The Bishop mentioned that Mr. A. H. Harris and E. V. D. Parr had stated their inability to serve.

Mr. H. C. Sandford was re-elected auditor.

A resolution, of which notice had been given that the income of the Endowment Fund be applied to General Expenses in future, was withdrawn. It had been intended for the purpose of paying the Assistant Chaplain.

On the motion of Professor Earle, seconded by Mr. Bowley, it was agreed that the sum of \$134.48, received from the National Mission, be applied towards the completion of the screen of the side Chapel.

The Bishop mentioned that the sum was not sufficient for the purpose, but Mr. Claud Severn and others had promised to help.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley proposed that all seats in the Cathedral be unreserved five minutes before each Sunday morning service.

The Bishop seconded this. Mr. Claud Severn said the proposal was not quite fair to the Peak residents, who had to take a car ten minutes before the service began. If they missed it and came by the next car they would find their seats occupied. He moved, as an amendment, that all seats in the Cathedral be unreserved after the bells cease ringing.

Mr. N. J. Stabb seconded. Mr. Bowley said the amendment carried them back to the old regulation that any seat unoccupied at the commencement of the service was free. That was what the Cathedral was fighting against.

Professor Earle thought that all seats should be free. There was a definite movement in that connection in England, and they should try to follow it as far as possible in Hongkong. He moved a further amendment that all seats be free and that those who paid for seats should continue their contributions to the Church.

Col. Thurbay Polham seconded this. Professor Earle's amendment was put to the meeting and lost.

Mr. Severn's amendment to the original motion was then carried.

The next resolution submitted was "That all seats shall be free at each Sunday evening service."

Hon. Mr. Pollock wanted to know why there should be two specific rules. The Bishop replied that as they could not get the whole they were trying to get a half.

Professor Earle thought the congregations were small at the evening service. People were inclined to stray in for that service, but made it their duty to attend in the morning.

Mr. Pollock said those who strayed in could not expect to find room.

The Bishop wished there were many who would stray.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin moved, and Mr. Pollock seconded, the following amendment:—"That the same rule apply to the morning as to the evening."

The amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

Mr. Pattenden said that 275 had been subscribed and sent to the Rev. G. H. Griffiths as a token of their appreciation of his services. Mr. Griffiths had replied thanking them, but suggested that the money be used for the erection of a parish room.

Professor Earle asked whether they could not buy some suitable gift and send it to Mr. Griffiths.

Mr. Severn suggested that the matter be left with the Church Body.

Bishop Landale referred to a conference, which was being held in Shanghai in April, in connection with the consecration of Chinese Bishops to take the place of English Bishops. The Cathedral had been invited to send representatives to it, and he thought it would be a good thing to select three lay representatives.

Mr. A. H. Harris thought it best to leave the matter to the Church Body.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle then proposed an omnibus vote of thanks to those who had assisted the work of the Church during the past year. He said he believed the spirit of the people of the Colony was distinctly religious and he hoped the present year would be a prosperous one.

This ended the meeting.

INTIMATIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.

WALS PAR VARNISH

NEW SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

[18]



GE EDISON LAMPS.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

[118]

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

SMART GOWNS

FOR THE RACES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

[89]

CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.

Principal—Mrs. BENDELACK, M.A.
School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.
Thorough English and Chinese Education.
Fees moderate.

[146]

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Building, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the *Irish Lark*. Members of the Guild, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

[128]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

FROM this date the name of the Firm of A. P. VILLA & Bros. of CANTON INC. has been changed to VILLA BROS. OF CANTON, LTD.

The Manager,
G. HOPPELER.
Canton, 28th January, 1918. [1585]

NOTICE.

WILL the Lady who took the LONG GREY SQUIRREL FUR in mistake from the Ladies' Cloak Room of the R.E. Theatre on Friday last kindly return same to the Hon. Secretary, R.E. ENTERTAINMENT CLUB, Wellington Barracks? [1587]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO. beg to notify its Consumers and the Public that, owing to the HEAVY INCREASES in the COST of obtaining the necessities, particularly Coal, it has no option but to increase the Price of Gas by 50 Cents per 1,000 cubic feet, making the Price \$3.80 per 1,000 cubic feet, dating from the 1st February, 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1918. [1582]

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

(Under the Auspices of the V.R.C.)

Preliminary Games ... 250.
Semi-Finals ... 500.
Final ... 1,000.

All games to be played at the V.R.C. Winner of the competition to meet Sgt. W. Pitt in a game of 1,000 up.

Entrance fee ... \$2.
Entries close to Mr. R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary of the V.R.C., on the 21st inst.

Prizes:—Championship Cup, Winner of Competition, Runner-Up, and for the Highest Break. [1548]

WANTED.

COMPETENT BRITISH BOOKKEEPER required. Apply, stating experience and giving copies of Testimonials. Good salary to capable man.

Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1581]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20341 to 20340 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. HERBERT V. PARSONS, has been LOST; and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January 1918. [1580]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 421 for Twenty Shares Nos. 12036/12035 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1461]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE-FED CAPONS

AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Tender Eating, Delicate Flavour
TRY THEM.

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th January to 28th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1584]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1555]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN AINOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1538]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"J. JACOB" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Feb. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Feb. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any way whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1586]

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

OF THE

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BINTANG" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 31st Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th Jan., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1918. [1588]

S.S. "ATLANTIQUE,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Feb. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 5th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 2nd Feb., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1918. [1583]

INTIMATION

COMPANIA GENERAL DE

TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

NUEVO

CORTADO

EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

AT A CHEAP PRICE

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTH.

SORRY.—On January 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. V. SORRY, a son. [1584]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 111, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 30th JANUARY, 1918.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

A RECENT cable announces that the House of Lords, by a large majority, has accepted the principle of Proportional Representation in the Electoral Reform Bill. This principle, it will be remembered, was embodied in the scheme prepared by the Speaker's Conference and unanimously submitted to Parliament. The first division taken on the subject in the House of Commons, however, resulted in its rejection by eight votes. This adverse majority was increased to 32 on a subsequent occasion, and to 76 when the issue was raised for a third time last November. The advocates of the system argue that it gives representation to substantial minorities in proportion to their strength, without interfering with the rule of the majority. Moreover, as Col. Sir MARK SYKES declared, under proportional representation social acts and the capacity of spending money in a given district would count for nothing. No candidate's purse would be deep enough to warm half-a-million hearts, and no mouth large enough to kiss 30,000 babies. The opposition contend that a House of Commons elected wholly by proportional representation would be a mass meeting, ineffective for good and dangerous for evil, as it could only act by a system of group-bargaining. They also put forward the objection that it would practically disfranchise large cities like London, because part of the members of Parliament would be returned representing one point of view and part another. It is felt, too, in some quarters that the change is of too revolutionary a character to introduce in conjunction with a very considerable extension of the franchise.

There are different methods of Proportional Representation, but that proposed in Great Britain is the

single transferable vote. This is applicable only to constituencies returning three or more members each. Suppose, for instance, 50,000 electors vote in a five-member constituency. Each elector would have but one vote, and, consequently, only 50,000 votes would be recorded. Any candidate who obtained 10,000 would be one of the five to be elected, for clearly only five could obtain this number. Thus, any one-fifth of the citizens who gave their support to one and the same man would secure a representative. The vote is made transferable to enable the elector to use it to the fullest advantage. After having recorded his one vote he could number as many of the other candidates as he wished in the order of his choice by placing the figures 2, 3, 4, 5, against their names. This provision meets two contingencies which might arise in an election. Take the first contingency. A very popular candidate might get 20,000 votes, when 10,000 were sufficient, and his popularity might cost the party a seat. Thus the single vote by itself would not ensure fair representation, but it would when made transferable. If when the votes were counted it was found that a candidate had more than he required, the votes would be released for transfer to the second choices marked by those who voted for the successful candidate. His papers would be re-examined in order to find out the wishes of those who voted for him. The transfer of votes would be carried out in such a way as to do justice to all candidates as the next choice on the papers of the successful candidate. The transferable vote meets the second contingency with equal ease. A party might have nominated two candidates, and when the votes were counted it might be found that one had polled 6,000 votes and the other 4,000 votes, when 10,000 were required for election. If there were no provision for transfer, the splitting of the votes would cost the party a seat. But with the transferable vote the candidate who, after all surplus votes had been transferred, was at the bottom of the poll, would be declared defeated, and his papers, instead of being wasted, would be released for transfer to the second choices named on those papers. The party, instead of losing representation, would receive the share to which it was entitled, and would get as its representatives the candidate preferred by the electors.

Proportional Representation is already in operation in several countries and has given every satisfaction. Starting with Switzerland and Belgium, it has spread to Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, whilst it has been approved by an overwhelming majority in the French Chamber of Deputies. The first State within the British Dominions to adopt Proportional Representation was Tasmania, where the Act of 1907 has now stood the test of four General Elections. The experience of Tasmania has influenced the other parts of the British Dominions. The South African Convention, which met in 1909, unanimously recommended Proportional Representation for the elections to the Lower House, but, owing to opposition in the Cape Province, this proposal was dropped, and the new method was applied to the Senate only. The result of this limitation has been unfortunate. Large minorities in the Orange Free State have no representation, and Sir PERCY FITZPATRICK, writing recently, declared that "it was a bad day's work to drop Proportional Representation. I really believe that we would not have had either riots or rebellion if we had had the whole thing."

The annual meeting of seat-holders of the Union Church will be held in the Church Hall this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock, when the report and balance sheet for 1917 will be submitted and officers elected for 1918.

A letter has been received from Mr. A. W. Grant, until recently 2nd master at Queen's College, dated 4th December last from Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, Vancouver (says the Yellow Dragon). He says that he is still excessively weak, that he collapsed twice on the way across the Pacific and in Vancouver. His weight at the time of writing was 92 lbs.

We are informed by the Consul-General for Japan that every alien (except a diplomatic or consular representative, his family and staff, as well as a person who is under the mission of a Government and the officer and crew of a ship) who desires to enter Japan will be required before he is permitted to do so, to present a passport or a certificate of nationality issued by the Government to which he belongs, with a certified photograph of the bearer attached, and signed by a diplomatic or consular officer of Japan.

THE GRESSON STREET TRAGEDY.
PRACTICAL SYMPATHY OF THE CHINESE WITH THE BEREAVED FAMILIES.

The following subscriptions have been collected by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, and Mr. Chow Shau-son in aid of the families of the five Police Officers who lost their lives in connection with the Gresson Street affair:—

Sir Robert Ho Tung	\$1,000
Mr. Ho Kom Tong	1,000
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	500
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook	500
Mr. Chiu Yue Tin	500
Tong Lai Chuen	500
Chan Kai Ming	350
Messrs. Yuen Fat Hong	300
Yau Shing Co.	300
Mr. Chow Shau-son	250
Leung Yau Po	200
Kwok Siu Lan	200
Yung Tse Ming	200
Choy Siu Woon	200
Pon Wai Ting	200
Messrs. The Sun Co.	200
Kung Yuen Hong	200
Canton-Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co.	200
Mr. Chun Tong	200
Sir Ellis Kadoorie	100
Mr. Fung Tang Kee	100
Sum Pak Ming	100
Lo Kit Ping	100
Ng Hon Tze	100
Yuen Hang Kiu	100
Chan Sing Ki	100
Kum Sing Lee	100
Cheung Kue Sang	100
Tim W. Shing	100
Yeung Sui Wong	100
Soey Kit	100
Ho Kwong	100
Wong Kam Kuk	100
Mok Kon Sang	100
Lo Cheung Shiu	100
Choi Po Sien	100
King Wo Hong	100
Chiu Tat Chuen	100
Ho Ngok Lau	100
Mr. Fung Ping Shan	100
Kwong Mei Sing	100
Messrs. Po On Insurance Co.	100
Mr. Po Hing Tai	100
Wong Lan Sang	100
Ho Wing	100
Wang Ka	100
Tse Yum Chi	100
An Chak Man	100
Li Yau Chuen	100
Tung Chi Ngon	100
Wu Yuk Ling	100
Cheong Shing	100
Ip Sau Chee	100
U King Shu	100
Shau Shun Tong	100
Taiwan Bank Comptadore	100
Chan Kang Yue	100
Chau Tung Sang	100
Chau Yue Ting	100
Lo Shun Wun	100
She Tat Choy	100
Wong Siu Tong	100
Chan Sak Son	100
Wong Chuk Hing	100
Li Yik Mai	100
Chiu Chau Sam	100
Messrs. Moxon & Taylor	50
Mr. Fu Yik Pang	50
Leung Yue Shing	50
Yuen Man Chuen	50
Li Po Kwai	50
Luk Fong Shan	50
Tong Yut Chuen	50
R. H. Kotewall	50
Chan Kit Son	30
Lo Tat Chuen	25
Lai Ying Kee	25
Chan Chuk Hing	25
Ho Lu	25
Cheung Kupp	20

\$12,900

GRESSON STREET FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The following gentlemen have consented to act on the committee for administering the above fund raised by the Police and Police Reserve:—

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Chairman, Hongkong Club).
The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. McI. Messer (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Chief Inspector Chinchin (Hongkong Police Reserve).
Sergeant-Accountant Balean (H.K.P.R.) will act as Secretary and Treasurer.

This committee will meet at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street, at 5 o'clock on Thursday, January 31st.

Subscriptions will be acknowledged by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) Police Reserve.—I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

A supplementary estimate provides for the addition of 50,000 officers and men to the Navy during the current financial year. The original number voted for 1917-18 was 40,000, so that, with the increase now asked for, the total strength will be raised to 450,000.

It may be recalled that at the outbreak of war the establishment stood at 151,000 of all ranks. Hence, with the passing of the new vote, the personnel will be three times the figure of August, 1914, the increase since that date amounting to 299,000 officers and men.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ENDORSED.

SHANGHAI, January 29th.

Tien Wan-lich has wired to Peking stating that the President and Chang Hwai-tee arrived at Hsu-chow, and then, with Chang Ching-yao, went to Pongpoo. They discussed the situation with Ni Sze-chung. The President's views were all approved, and His Excellency will return to Peking and not go to Nanking.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Feng Yu-shiang's army left Nanking to-day for Hupeh.

Tang Ho-ming will attack Yi-chang, and therefore Wu Kwang-chin has left Ching-chow to return to Yi-chang.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, January 29th.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

The Tsuchin has received a telegram from General Luk Wing-ting stating that he arrived at Lung-chow on the 23rd inst. As soon as he heard that three leaders were killed by General Lung's troops he called a special conference of all his staff. He was urgently requested to lead an army to avenge the outrage, and he would therefore lead ten regiments next day from Lung-chow, to drive off the invaders.

YANG PING RECONQUERED.

Commander Lam-fu has wired to the authorities stating that he reconquered the Yang-ping district yesterday. Over 300 of Lung's troops were killed in the fight, and the remainder were compelled to retreat to Yeung-chuen.

GAMBLING TO BE STOPPED.

It is proposed that all the Fan-tan gambling be closed for ten days, to the end of the Chinese year.

TIGRIS FORTS ATTACKED BY BANDITS.

The Tigris forts were attacked yesterday by some 300 bandits from Tung-koon district. Fortunately the soldiers in the forts were prepared, so that the bandits did not succeed in raiding these forts. The bandits were driven off after many of them had been killed.

THE RECORD OPIUM CASE.

ITS HISTORY.

The history of the million dollar case, judgment on which is reserved by Mr. Justice Gompertz, is very interesting. The hearing, which lasted for a hundred and twenty-one days, exceeded, we believe, the well-known Teshbourne case in length.

The present action originated as follows. A petition was filed in the Supreme Court by one of the shareholders of the Yue Hing Co. for the winding up of the Company, which dealt in opium. The Official Liquidator was put in charge of the Company's affairs and he claimed that certain opium belonging to the Yue Hing Company of the value of about a million dollars was in the possession of the Po Yuen firm (one of the defendants).

The petition for the winding up of the Yue Hing Co. was heard before the Chief Justice, and he made an order for the winding up of the Company. An appeal against this decision was heard by Sir Haviland de Saumarez and Mr. Justice Gompertz, who affirmed the order for the winding up.

The present action commenced in March, 1914, and eventually came on for hearing on December, 13th, 1916. The hearing lasted from that day till January 28th, 1918, with several adjournments in the interval.

Mr. E. Potter addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants for about fifteen days, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin addressed the Court for about thirty days in reply.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 26th January is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 4 weeks
This Year	\$123,9	\$48,208
Last Year	18,081	55,070
Decrease	5,762	7,468

THE WAR.

AIR RAID ON LONDON.

THE "ANDANIA" TORPEDOED OFF ULSTER COAST.

AUSTRIA ANXIOUS TO SUE FOR PEACE.

MOST POWERFUL ENEMY SUBMARINISM FORESHADOWED.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

BOMBS DROPPED IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 28th.
The Press Bureau states:—Hostile aeroplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts at 8 o'clock in the evening, going towards London.
Some penetrated the Capital and dropped bombs.
Our airmen brought down one machine on the Essex coast.

EXCELLENT WORK OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

THIRTY-SEVEN ENEMY MACHINES SHOT DOWN IN ITALY.

LONDON, January 28th.
A British official communiqué from Italy states:—We shot down during the past week six aeroplanes.
Since the end of November we shot down 27 and drove down two.
Five of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, January 28th.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft bombed Aertryck aerodrome and Engel dump. Clouds rendered observation results difficult.
All our machines returned.

THE RAID ON MANNHEIM.

LONDON, January 28th.
A telegram from Geneva says that travellers from Mannheim state that the British air raid on January 24th caused tremendous panic. The people rushed through the streets half-clothed. An angry crowd, after the departure of the raiders, collected, shouting for peace.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "GOEBEN" REFLOATED

A GERMAN MESSAGE.

LONDON, January 28th.
A German official message states the *Goeben* has been refloated and has entered the Dardanelles.

IRISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, January 28th.
The Irish thousand-ton steamer, *Cork*, was torpedoed without warning at night time and sank in five minutes.
Seven passengers and five of the crew were drowned.
Thirty survivors were landed at a western port.

EARLIER CABLES.

SPAIN INDIGNANT.

CREW OF TORPEDOED STEAMER BOBBED.

LONDON, January 28th.
There is great indignation in Spain at the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer *Giralda* on January 28th, thirty miles west of La Guardia.
The submarine's crew robbed the crew of the Spanish steamer, who subsequently were picked up and landed at Vigo.

CUNARD LINER TORPEDOED

SURVIVORS REACH PORT.

LONDON, January 28th.
The *Andania*, of the Cunard Line, outward bound, with forty passengers and two hundred crew, has been torpedoed off the Ulster coast.
All on board took to the boats and were picked up after an hour.
It is hoped to bring the liner into port.

LATER.

Survivors who have been landed on the Antrim Coast by patrol ships state that the ship was torpedoed amidships on the starboard side at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, at the moment when the boat drill was about to be held.
The explosion killed four stokers.
The vessel developed a bad list to starboard, which made the launching of the life-boats difficult.
The survivors include women and babies.

LATER.

The *Andania* has been sunk.
Franco-Belgian front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

STRONG HOSTILE RAIDS.

LONDON, January 28th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy launched an advanced post north-east of Langemarck. Three of our men are missing.
We dispersed a strong hostile reconnoitring party south-east of Everguier.
Hostile artillery is active south-west of Cambrai, northward of Lens, and in the Passchendaele sector.

FRENCH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

PARIS, January 28th.
A communiqué states:—We carried out various successful raids on the enemy's lines in Champagne and north of St. Mihiel, and brought back prisoners.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS NEAR MEDINA.

ARABS' EXTENSIVE RAIDS.

LONDON, January 28th.
The War Office announces:—The Arabs during the past ten days have carried out extensive raids, and have destroyed the telegraph line and several miles of the Hedjaz railway track north-westward of Medina.
They also attacked posts southward of Maan, inflicting heavy losses, destroying buildings, water-tanks and an ammunition dump.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LABOUR UNREST IN GERMANY

LONDON, January 28th.
Apparently there is more or less serious labour trouble in Berlin, but only scraps of news are reaching neutral capitals.
Reports have reached Amsterdam that the Independent Socialists have distributed pamphlets in the streets advising a general strike. Several distributors have been arrested.
Newspapers, including the *Vorwaerts*, advise the workmen not to strike, but it is not clear whether or not an actual strike prevails.

ITALIAN PREMIER IN ENGLAND.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, January 28th.

The Italian Premier, interviewed in London, said that as a result of his conferences with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil, which were most satisfactory, they had agreed on all essential matters, both in principle and methods. Certain Italian newspapers had expressed their disappointment at Mr. Lloyd George's references to Austria, but there was not a shadow of misunderstanding between the British and Italian Governments.

Signor Orlando, paying a tribute to the British troops in Italy, mentioned that the British ambulance saved his wounded son on the Piave. The presence of the Prince of Wales on the Italian Front had profoundly impressed the Italians.
Signor Orlando confessed that he had misgivings after the disaster at Caporetto, but the heroism of the Italian troops, with the co-operation of the British and French, restored the equilibrium.
Signor Orlando predicted that the next great enemy offensive would again be on the Italian Front.

THE REICHSTAG DEBATE.

KUEHLMANN PREDICTS HONOURABLE PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, January 28th.

The debate in the Reichstag was continued on Saturday. The speakers, as on the previous day, were generally critical, even the Pan-Germans, not venturing to air any violent annotation views.
The Socialist, Herr David, and the Progressive member, Herr Naumann, demanded a definite pronouncement on the subject of Belgium, the serious consideration of President Wilson's peace proposals, the repudiation of undisciplined advocates of conquest, like von Tirpitz and the Fatherlanders, and better guarantees regarding the right of self-determination of the border peoples.

Herr Kuehlmann, replying, promised to do his best to broaden the representative bodies in the occupied territories. He said that as a result of this debate he would resume the difficult negotiations at Brest-Litovsk with increased certainty. They would result in an honourable peace.
THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER
ANGERS GERMAN PRESS.
LONDON, January 28th.
A message from Amsterdam says that according to the *Cologne Gazette's* correspondent at Vienna, Count Czernin told an Austrian Delegation that his Reichsrath speech was communicated to President Wilson before delivery. This announcement was received with cheers.
The Pan-German Press is furious at Count Czernin's attitude towards America, which is described as endangering Germany's interests.
AUSTRIA'S ANXIETY FOR PEACE.
The *Morning Post* correspondent at Washington says official circles know that Austria is anxious to conclude a separate peace with America, but is restrained by fear of Berlin. Austria knows that bankruptcy awaits her after the war and can hope for financial help from Wall Street only. Moreover, substantial sums sent home by Austrian emigrants are an asset she would like to preserve.

GERMAN PRESS REBUKED.

AMSTERDAM, January 28th.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* rebukes the German Press for lack of political prudence in critically contrasting Count Hertling's and Count Czernin's speeches. It endeavours to disprove the imputation that serious differences have been revealed between Berlin and Vienna.

HUNGER RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

ZURICH, January 28th.

A message from Vienna says that 3,000 demonstrators at Prague appealed against the reduction of the flour ration by one-half. They smashed the shop windows and looted goods.
The police dispersed the rioters with difficulty.
ALL RESTAURANTS CLOSED.
All restaurants in Vienna have been closed owing to a lack of potatoes, vegetables and flour.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

COMPLETE ANARCHY REIGNS IN FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, January 28th.

Telegraphic communication with Petrograd has been interrupted since Sunday morning.
It is reported that the Red Guards cut the lines throughout the whole of Finland, which is telegraphically isolated.
Complete anarchy reigns in Finland.

EXPECTED ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN UKRAINIANS AND BOLSHIEVICS.

PETROGRAD, January 28th.

The Government announces that it will not further negotiate with the Ukrainian Rada. "This is the only possible course in the relentless struggle with the Rada until the Ukrainian Soviets are completely victorious."
The papers state that both the Ukrainians and Bolshievics are mobilising, and a general engagement is to be expected within the next few days near Kieff.

BOLSHIEVIEK SPLIT.

LONDON, January 28th.

The *Daily News* Correspondent at Petrograd says a split has occurred among the Bolshievics. The minority consider that Russia's weakness and isolation compel her to conclude a separate peace. The majority, with the Left Social Revolutionaries, are prepared to take up Germany's challenge to enter into a period of revolutionary defence. The ultimate decision lies with M. Trotsky.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT LUCK.

AMSTERDAM, January 28th.

A Vienna telegram says there has been heavy fighting for several days between the Ukrainian and Bolshievic troops at Luck, which the Ukrainians are endeavouring to capture. The Bolshievic Commander asked for the assistance of the Austro-German Commander of the district, who has refused to give it.

THE ANNEXATIONIST AIMS EXPOSED.

LONDON, January 27th.

Dr. Harold Williams, the *Daily News* Correspondent at Petrograd, says the Bolshievic newspapers admit that the Brest-Litovsk negotiations have exposed the German Government's intention to annex the western Provinces of Russia. They claim that the knowledge of that fact is due to the Bolshievic efforts, and explain that it does not matter if General Hoffman carries out his threat to seize Reval, as this would merely expose to the German Army and people the annexationist aims of their Government and lead to the overthrow of the existing Berlin régime. Meanwhile the Bolshievics are dallying, and have in hand a scheme for resisting the German advance by creating a highly paid Volunteer Army to engage in a Holy War against all Imperialist nations. They are also waiting to see the Red Flag raised in Austria and believe that Petrograd is destined to become the capital of a federation of Soviet Republics.

FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, January 28th.

There are very heavy rains at Mackay in Queensland.
It is reported that the town is completely submerged.
Appalling mortality is feared.

BRISBANE, January 28th.

The rivers in North Queensland are swollen in torrents.
Miles of country are flooded.
All communication from Gladstone to Rockhampton and as far north as Cairns are practically upheld.
The downpour still continues, making the outlook still graver.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, January 28th.

Mr. Baker, in his weekly war review, says: "As the time approaches when the enemy will endeavour to strike a decisive blow in the West, it must be emphasised that he will not content himself with mere military operation on a large scale. During the past fortnight enemy submarines have been recalled to their home ports to be re-fitted, and the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken will be launched against the lines of communication with France, in order to interrupt the steady flow of men and munitions for our armies and food supplies for our Allies."
Mr. Baker speaks of renewed activity on the Western Front, including the region bordering on the North Sea, where there has been severe fighting, and says: "Carefully co-ordinated British operations in concert with land batteries in the area to the north of Ypres have subjected the German defences at Ostend and the surrounding country to a severe bombardment. The British have not attempted infantry action."
The War Secretary mentions that the attack upon the French at Neuport, cabled on the 23rd instant, was more than a simple raid, being a sharp reaction to the aforementioned British attack.
Referring to Italy, Mr. Baker expresses the opinion that the enemy has temporarily abandoned the attempt to reach the Plains and thinks the Austrians are planning to attack further west.
The review concludes: "The strike at Vienna and other upheavals in the Monarchy will inevitably react on the general situation."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ORIGIN OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of November 25th relative to the Hongkong University Calendar and the origin of the University. It is not strictly correct. The article was not "inspired by some of the masters at Queen's College." Mr. W. H. Donald made a suggestion about the writing of such an article to one of my colleagues, who, in turn, passed it on to me.

In conjunction with that colleague I then wrote the article, which appeared as a leader in the *China Mail* in December, 1915.

As you rightly remark, the article was productive of a good deal of correspondence. It was, I believe, from this germ that the idea of a Hongkong University first originated. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

H. L. O. GARRETT, M.A., I.E.S.

(Professor of History, Government College, Lahore).
Lahore, India, 22nd Dec., 1917.

PACIFIST PROPAGANDA.

MINISTERIAL CONCESSIONS.

The *Daily Telegraph* Parliamentary Correspondent states that negotiations have taken place between the Government and the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons with regard to the new regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act requiring the submission of leaflets to the Press Bureau. It is understood that a compromise has been arrived at, Ministers having undertaken to modify the regulation. That part which calls upon the printer to put his name to the leaflet, and the author to disclose his identity is to stand, but the part which relates to the prior submission of the document to the Press Censor will be cancelled. It is assumed, therefore, that no day will now be needed for debating the subject in the House.

It is also supposed that the agitation which has arisen in other quarters will be subsided. That the opposition was becoming formidable is obvious. For instance, the Civil Liberties group, decided to oppose the regulation in its present form, and to strenuously resist the policy of seizing and destroying leaflets, pamphlets, and other property without testing their legality in a court of law. Not only so, but the Labour party had resolved to let a deputation wait upon the Home Secretary, and, in conjunction with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, demand the withdrawal of the regulation.

The Executive Committee of the Labour party passed a resolution condemning recent raids by the police on the offices and societies concerned with the maintenance of civil liberties during the war, and with the discussion of problems arising out of the war, and calling upon the Government to use with great care and justice the unusual powers vested in it by the Defence of the Realm Act, and to safeguard the title of the people to discuss and decide upon all matters relating to their rights and liberties during the war and connected with the war.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The result of the third of the series of Club Championship races for the One Design and Hayward Hays and Gael Classes was decided last Saturday afternoon with the following results:—

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—Trocas Rock (P), North Fairway Buoy (P). Distance: 8½ miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Daphne	Scratch	5 09 08	—
Bohita	—	5 13 19	—
Alia	—	5 07 23	—
Halcyon	—	5 13 47	—
Position	Points for race	Points to date	
(1) Alia	5	10	
(2) Daphne	3	13	
(3) Halcyon	2	7	
(4) Bohita	1	3	

REYNARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.

Course:—Trocas Rock (P), North Fairway Buoy (P). Distance: 8½ miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lady Ursula	Scratch	5 35 29	5 35 29
Dawn	—	5 35 43	5 35 43
Lysbeth	—	5 28 23	5 28 23
Dorothy	—	5 28 28	5 28 28
Donnette	—	5 31 29	5 31 29
Chal	—	5 35 53	5 35 53
Asthore	—	5 49 48	5 49 48
Position	Points for race	Points to date	
(1) Lysbeth	8	14	
(2) Donnette	5	23	
(3) Dawn	6	15	
(4) Gael	4	12	
(5) Lady Ursula	3	11	
(6) Asthore	2	6	
(7) Dorothy	1	5	

The second of the series of Cruiser Club Championship Races was sailed off on Sunday and resulted as under:—

CHINESE REG.

Course:—Dumbell Island (Cheung Chau) (S). Distance: 22 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lady Jane	Scratch	6 40 30	6 40 30
Oenone	—	6 35 27	6 35 27
Dorothy II	—	6 39 58	6 39 58
Niobe	—	6 40 30	6 40 30
Helen	—	6 40 30	6 40 30
Position	Points for race	Points to date	
(1) Oenone	4	10	
(2) Niobe	4	10	
(3) Lady Jane	3	3	
(4) Dorothy II	2	2	
(5) Helen	1	1	

ENGLISH REG.

Course:—Dumbell Island (Cheung Chau) (S). Distance: 22 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
La Cigale	Scratch	6 40 30	6 40 30
Vesper	—	6 35 27	6 35 27
Feathers	—	6 39 58	6 39 58
Irene	—	6 40 30	6 40 30
Mist	—	6 40 30	6 40 30
Queen Bee	—	6 40 30	6 40 30
Position	Points for race	Points to date	
(1) Vera	8	13	
(2) Irene	6	14	
(3) Mist	5	6	
(4) Vesper	4	3	
(5) La Cigale	3	2	
(6) Feathers	2	1	
(7) Queen Bee	1	0	

SPORT.

CRICKET.

"THE SMALL UNIT'S" CUP.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS v. ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

This match was played at Happy Valley on Monday. The A.O.C. batted first and won easily. Major Robertson was in splendid form and made 81 (which included 11 fours and 1 six), but the bowling and fielding of the A.S.C. was good. The A.S.C. batting, however, was weak, Conner securing 9 wickets for 15 runs. Scores:—

A.O.C.

Major Robertson, b Glenny	81
Pte. Conner, b Glenny	10
S/Cpl. Harding, c and b Glenny	6
S/Sgt. Houghton, c and b Sherriff	6
S/Sgt. Gibbons, run out	3
Sgt. Field, c Sainsbury, b Sherriff	1
S/M. Mason, b Sherriff	2
Sgt. Smith, b Sherriff	0
L/Cpl. Brain, b Glenny	5
Pte. Booten, c Pearce, b Glenny	1
S/Sgt. Thornton, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	127

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Pearce	8	49	0
Glenny	11	61	5
Sherriff	5	9	4

A.S.C.

L/Cpl. Glenny, b Conner	1
L/Cpl. Townsend, c Harding, b Houghton	7
Sgt. Pearce, b Conner	0
Sgt. Knight, b Conner	0
Q.M.S. Sherriff, b Conner	2
L/Cpl. Gibson, b Conner	5
Sgt. Stone, b Conner	0
L/Cpl. Hoath, not out	3
S.S.M. Sainsbury, b Conner	0
Sgt. Allerton, b Conner	1
Sgt. Hann, c Harding, b Conner	1
Extras	5
Total	24

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Conner	6.5	15	9
Houghton	6	13	1



BY ROYAL WARRANT
TO H.M. THE KING.

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

VULCAN Machinery

Electrical Equipment
Mining Machinery
Machine Tools
Wood Working Machines
Steel Making and Rolling
Mill Equipment
Sugar Machinery
Textile Machines
Contractors' Equipment
Complete Saw Mills
Railroad Material
Cranes of all kinds
Boilers, Steam Engines and Motors
Agricultural Implements

Keep yourself posted on latest improved machinery. Write for Vulcan Machinery Bulletin and Leather Binder.

The Vulcan Engineering Staff will gladly answer your every inquiry. Plans, specifications and cost data worked out for the most complicated installations.

Because of uncertain mail conditions, we suggest you cable us as specifically as possible. Prompt replies by cable will be made.

VULCAN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
120 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.
Cable Ad.: "VULCAN STEEL," New York.
A. L. BOUET, Representative for China,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3, ICE HOUSE STREET,
HONGKONG AGENCY.

HOW TO SETTLE THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE FOLLY OF SINN FEIN.

(BY GEORGE DEKRAEDT SHAW.)

The task of the Irish Convention is to reconcile three parties, all of whom have impressed their views on the Irish people by a long and sensational propaganda. The three are the Home Rule or Parnellite party in the House of Commons, the Ulster or Carsonite party, and Sinn Fein. The first, having been hammered and worn down into opportunism by long parliamentary experience, will accept any settlement that may enable them to come to their constituents as the saviours of their country and the restorers of the Irish National Parliament in College Green. Old parliamentary hands care little for the quality of a settlement provided it will pass on the platform and at the polling-booth.

The other two, Ulster and Sinn Fein, are the hard nuts to crack. It is quite hopeless to expect that Sir Horace Plunkett can reconcile them by inducing either to accept the views of the other. But if a solution can be found which reduces them both to absurdity, then Sinn Fein may embrace it because it shows up Ulster, and Ulster may tolerate it because it makes Sinn Fein ridiculous. And therein lies the hope of the Convention; for, as the Ulster talk and the Sinn Fein talk are both mostly baby talk, any sane solution must have this double effect. It only remains to find such a solution and to make a propaganda of it sufficient to convince the parliamentary opportunist that it has acquired a backing of public opinion.

ALL IDIOTS.

I shall, therefore, begin by demonstrating to the entire satisfaction of Ulster that the Sinn Feiners are idiots. I shall then demonstrate to the satisfaction of Sinn Fein that the Ulster Imperialists are idiots. Having thus ingratiated myself with both parties, I shall venture upon a few incidental references to the interests of the more populous island and of the rest of the Empire in the question. Finally, I shall propound the solution.

Sinn Fein means We Ourselves; a disgraceful and obsolete sentiment, horribly anti-Catholic, and acutely ridiculous in the presence of a crisis which has shown that even the richest and most powerful countries, twenty times as populous as Ireland and more than a hundred times as spacious, have been unable to stand by themselves, and have had to accept the support of even their traditional enemies.

Sinn Fein has an extremely high opinion of the Irish people: that is, of itself. It has an inborn sense of superiority to all who have had the misfortune to be born in other countries, which I share, quite irrationally. It is hardly too much to say that Ireland is the Malvolvo of the nations, "sick of self-love," and that Sinn Fein's delight is to propagate this morose malady. Some of the results of the dangerous result is the arming and arming of young countrymen so stupidly ignorant of the magnitude and resources of the Great Powers that they speak and read of "striking a decisive blow at England," without suspecting that England or any other Western European Power except, perhaps, the principality of Monaco, could wipe them off the face of the earth from the water or the air without setting foot on Irish soil. They are quite capable of attacking a police station with all the seriousness of the Germans attacking Verdun or Sir Douglas Haig investing the Flinders ridges. They actually put up a stunting fight in Dublin in Easter 1916, and were so clumsily and barbarously tackled that they are able to point to the walls and portico and statues of their stronghold, the General Post Office, standing unscathed in the midst of scores of devastations, as a proof that the British artillery cannot hit a haystack at point blank range.

Fed on dreams and Irish air, they are subject to an agonising desire to do for Ireland what makes it quite impossible to keep them in order by the ordinary police methods of free countries. To them the war against England has the medieval double quality of being a holy war and a chivalrous romance at the same time: they hear to battle the colours of the Dark Rosaleen, a Dulcinea proof against all disillusion. Baron charges and silly police court prosecutions of Boy Scouts for illegal drilling produce as much effect on them as bribes and bee stings on a bear. Forbidden to wear uniform or carry arms, they form a column three miles long, fully equipped and armed, and give an impressive funeral to Thomas Ashe, whose body has lain in state under their guard at the Dublin Guildhall, with the British Army hiding in the cellar.

THE DANGER.

Dublin Castle says: "This is intolerable. Let us provoke them to fight and then annihilate them." It provokes them accordingly, and finds that it has not the heart to finish the programme. Theoretically the Castle could furnish every police station in Ireland with a couple of machine guns and replace the batons by Mills' bombs. It could exhibit these weapons in practice every week at public parades and drills. It could show the constabulary co-operating with aeroplanes, and possibly with the local sanitary authority in demolishing a slum occasionally. But practically it does none of these things, perhaps because

it dares trust nobody, not even the Royal Irish Constabulary, who are more Irish than royal, and perhaps because it is even more hopelessly out of date than the Sinn Feiners themselves, and still thinks of a rising as an assembly of pikes at the rising of the moon, to be put down by bayonet and Brown Bess, with plenty of informing and hanging to follow. However that may be, the Sinn Feiners have not the least idea of what they are up against, and see nothing extravagant in the notion that less than a million adult males, without artillery, ships, or planes, could bring the British Empire to its knees in a conflict of blood and iron. This is the dangerous (to themselves) side of their Sinn Fein.

Now for the ridiculous side. They propose that the Irish question should be settled by "The Peace Conference." By this they mean that when the quarrel between the Central and Ottoman Empires on the one side, and the United States of America, the British Empire, the French Republic, Italy, Japan, etc., etc., etc., on the other, comes to be settled, the plenipotentiaries of these Powers, at the magic words, "Gentlemen, IRELAND!" will immediately rise reverently, sing "God Save Ireland," and postpone all their business until they have redressed the wrongs of Rosaleen. A wise Irishman might well pray that his country may have the despatch to be forgotten when the lions divide their prey; one hardly wants the unfortunate island to be flung like a bone to a half-satisfied dog, as Cyprus was at the Berlin Conference. But Sinn Fein really does think that the world consists of Ireland and a few subordinate continents.

ASPIRATIONS.

Now let us turn from the megalomaniac delusions of Sinn Fein to its practical aspirations. First, there is the Casement scheme. Casement was no ignorant country-side dreamer: he was a traveller, and an official diplomatist. His plan, which has been for a long time in print in America, was that Ireland should bank on a German victory when the great war came. Germany's main object would be to break Britain's command of the sea; and he suggested that the most effective step in that direction would be to make Ireland an independent State right in the fairway of England's maritime commerce.

This was a perfectly legitimate political speculation; and it is by no means improbable that it may still recommend itself to Germany in the event of her coming out of the war in a position to demand such a change. It rushes into the head of Sinn Fein as air rushes into a vacuum. Before the war there was something to be said for it. Ireland, for there was then some excuse for the popular belief that the treaties by which Great Powers, for their own purposes, guarantee the independence of little States as buffers and the like, are something more than scraps of paper. That is to say, the independence of Belgium and Greece seemed worth having then. Does anyone think it worth having now? Surely, of all sorts of dependence the most wretched is that in which a State is helplessly dependent on a powerful neighbour, who accepts no responsibility for her and shares nothing with her, but makes her soil the No Man's Land between her frontier and that of her enemy when war breaks out. If the English had a penny-worth of political sagacity instead of being as they are, incorrigible Sinn Feiners almost to the last man, they would long ago have brought the Irish Separatists to their senses by threatening them with independence. It is as plain as the stars in heaven that if England tried to cast Ireland off it would be necessary for Ireland, if she could, not to make war on England, as Lincoln made war on Jefferson Davis, to maintain the Union. Yet here are those two sets of fools; one repudiating an invaluable alliance in the name of freedom, and the other insisting on conferring the boon by force in the guise of slavery. How Irish on the part of the English! How English on the part of the Irish!

"FISCAL AUTONOMY."

Sinn Fein has one other pseudo-practical cry: Fiscal Autonomy. What it means the dictionary knows, no Sinn Feiner. For here again it is quite clear that England has everything to gain and Ireland everything to lose by separate banking accounts. It means shilling telegrams for Ireland and pencepenny ones for England, with postage rates to correspond. It means grants-in-aid to all the English counties for housing, education, public health roads, and railways out of the colossal fund of British rent nationalised by super-taxation, and nothing for the Irish counties. It means rent and taxes collected in Ireland and spent in munition-making England.

When Blucher saw London he said: "What a city to loot!" That is how I, as an Irish Socialist, feel about London and her ground rents. Sinn Fein wants to protect London from me, and thinks that in doing so it will be protecting Dublin. Sancta simplicitas! The beggar refuses to pool with the millionaire; and the millionaire, terrified, calls for horse, foot, and artillery to force the beggar to rifle his pockets. When people ask me what Sinn Fein means, I reply that it is Irish for John Bull.

Well may Ulster ask: "Are these Sinn Feiners to be allowed to rule us?" Deeply may Ulster feel that in me, the Protestant Shaw, she has found an inspired spokesman. But wait a minute. In my next article I shall put Ulster's brains on my dissecting table. And then my twenty-four hours' popularity in Belfast will wane. *Daily Express.*

TEN MONTHS' BABY.

JUDGE'S BE LIEB IN THE MOTHER.

"I care much more for the mother's evidence than for all the doctors in the world," said Mr. Justice Horridge recently at the trial of Mrs. Bowden's evidence in the divorce suit her husband brought against her.

Captain and Mrs. Bowden were married in June, 1915. On December 20th following, Captain Ellis Campbell Bowden, a doctor with a commission in the R.A.M.C., left for Egypt. On October 22nd, 1916, Mrs. Bowden gave birth to a child. Captain Bowden declared that he could not be the father of the child, and in his petition alleged misconduct in January, 1916, with a man unknown.

The medical side of the case was dealt with by several doctors. The baby was born 307 days after Captain Bowden left England. The average period before birth was 276 days and the normal from 273 to 280 days. Dr. H.H. Spencer said he had known a case of 307 days and he had known a case of 300 days as fixed by the mother, but he thought that she was mistaken. Dr. Griffith, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said a ten-months' child was possible, and Dr. Phillips, the obstetrician, said he had had experience of three cases, one of 298 days, the second 306 days, and the third 308 days, in each of which the husband had left the country for those periods. He agreed that it was not impossible to have a ten-months' child.

Captain Bowden's evidence, taken on commission, was read. He first heard on October 23rd, 1916, that the child was born, he said. Two days later he made up his mind that the child was not his and determined to take proceedings. He had seen his wife on October 15th, but had not seen her since, and had never seen the baby. His wife wrote to him: "Just imagine, you and I have got a John." He is a lovely baby and so good; a beautiful body, blue eyes, dark hair a little bit red."

Captain Bowden admitted that he wrote to his wife after the birth: "Ally love for ever and ever." The reason was the wife's delicate health and his fear that any shock might unhinge her mind. Have you ever spoken to your wife about the birth of the child? I have never spoken to her since the birth of the child.

In the cross-examination by Mr. Willis, which was also read, Captain Bowden admitted writing a series of loving letters to his wife between April and December 1916. In the early part of the year he wrote:

"My dearest and truest Sweetheart, I do not doubt you. Have not I explained heaps of times in my letters that this separation has made all the difference? Oh, darling, you do not know how I love you, and you only. You have been absolutely the sweetest and best little wife any man could desire."

"Is that a true description of your wife?" asked counsel. "No, I do not think it is now," was Captain Bowden's reply. In September, 1916, he wrote to her:

"My dearest Darling—I do love you, darling, and just long to see you again. Did you not see some of the baby's clothes in October, 1916?—I do not remember it. Captain Bowden said he had been informed that the child was like him; he did not wish to see it."

Not even to convince yourself that you are the father—I could not be convinced.

Pressed on the subject, Captain Bowden admitted that he had been asked to find out anything that would lead him to believe that his wife had been associating with anyone while he was in Egypt. Captain Bowden also said that he doubted if his wife was a pure woman before he married her.

For Mrs. Bowden Mr. Hawke, K.C., pointed out that Captain Bowden came home in June, 1916, and resumed the same relations with his wife as before his departure the previous December. In effect the captain said "if the child is born in September it is mine." It was not, and the question as to whether it was a ten-months' child rested on the medical evidence.

Mrs. Bowden, a slightly built woman, dressed in navy blue with heavy furs, gave her evidence quite calmly and clearly.

Mr. Hawke: Who is the father of your child?—Mrs. Bowden (emphatically): My husband.

Have you ever been unfaithful to him?—Never.

Her letters of affection to her husband were perfectly genuine, and she thought his were also. She also denied intimacy with her husband or anyone else before her marriage.

Mr. Priestley, K.C., for Captain Bowden, closely cross-examined Mrs. Bowden as to her movements during January, 1916. She detailed her visits to friends in Essex until she visited her parents at Worthing on January 16th. No other witness was called, and Mr. Justice Horridge said he came to the conclusion that Mrs. Bowden had not committed misconduct. "I think it is a case of a rare kind, where the child's birth has been postponed beyond the usual date," he said. The court accepted Mrs. Bowden's evidence, and the husband's petition would be dismissed.

DEMobilisation PLANS APPROVED BY CABINET.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* understands that the general principles on which the demobilisation of the Army after the war will be conducted has been approved by the War Cabinet on the advice of the Minister of Reconstruction. It is intended that demobilisation shall proceed on industrial lines. There are upwards of forty trade groups or classifications, but wide elasticity will be allowed to meet special cases. The object will be to ensure that men who are wanted in special industrial pursuits, or whose places have been kept for them, or who may be engaged in occupations likely to be subjected to considerable trade pressure, will be demobilised early. It is estimated that places are being kept for nearly 1,500,000 men. The Government hope that the plans will secure a minimum of unemployment and prevent distress among the industrial classes.

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)

LADIES

For functional troubles, delay, pain, and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to Tussy, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 4 rue Vivienne, Paris.

The All-British Standard LIGHT CAR

A PROVED LIGHT CAR with a COLONIAL REPUTATION for RELIABILITY under ANY CONDITIONS.

Make sure of getting early delivery of a Post War Model by sending your enquiry to—

THE STANDARD MOTOR CO., Ltd., Coventry, England.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THERAPION

ON SALE
HONGKONG HANGARD REPORTS
MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1918.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE 1/-
DAILY PRESS OFFICE

GERMAN CHANCELLOR. REICHSTAG SPEECH. THE ALLIES AND PEACE.

Addressing the Reichstag for the first time since his assumption of office Count Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, said:—"I am proud and thankful to say that the arms of Germany and her allies have been successful on almost every occasion and everywhere."

After reviewing the situation on each of the fronts, and declaring that "Italy's army has lost a considerable part of its forces and at least half of its total war material," he went on to refer to the U-boat campaign in the following terms:—"The submarine warfare against merchant ships exercises systematically its powerful and inevitable effect. It was and is the only thoroughgoing means for carrying on against the superior power of our adversaries the economic war forced upon us. It directs itself against enemy tonnage and that voyaging in the enemy's service. If our adversaries have sought for some time to fill the thinned out ranks of their merchant fleet with neutral ships which they have forcibly impressed by hunger blockade and other oppressive means into their service, this procedure cannot be continued at will, and will soon reach its limit. Even by the most hurried building of new ships in the yards of our adversaries the number of ships sunk will continually exceed that of those newly built. All observations give us unmistakable proof that the submarine war against merchant vessels will reach the aim intended for it."

The Chancellor then uttered words of praise for the army and navy, for the soldiers on all fronts, and also for the patience and endurance shown by the home population in bearing the privations which war had brought with it, especially for the women who had so bravely taken up in many cases the work from which the men were called to military service. The Chancellor spoke further of the financing of the war, which had been carried out in a satisfactory way. The Empire has appealed seven times to the German people to provide the means, and all classes of the population had competed in order that each might bear his portion of the burden, and a sum of about 75,000,000,000 marks have been subscribed voluntarily to the war effort. The Chancellor then declared that the Reichstag for a new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks. In so doing he spoke of the extraordinary experience which all classes of the German people had had, and which had called forth in them more than ever before the consciousness of their solidarity. "The consciousness of the people and the States concerning the country, and the nation are no longer a tradition according to mere habit. Every individual man has considered them immediately and in their true value as his own most peculiar property since the day when the whole people rose up as one man. But not only that, the workman in his workshop, the farmer behind his plough, they also know that they are part of the grand total of valuable members of the State under the protection of which they carried on their labours in times of peace, and which they now recognise quite peculiarly as their affair and their possession."

REFORMS AT HOME.

The Chancellor then spoke of the demand for reform and for new adjustment of political affairs, and stated that it was necessary to recognise what is right in this demand and to carry it through with a firm hand. One should particularly not be led astray by catchwords nor slavishly imitate the institutions of other countries, but should do what is demanded by the actual needs of our popular life, and which corresponds to the German spirit and German characteristics. The Chancellor then continued literally as follows:—"Of the fundamental principles of our Imperial Constitution nothing can or shall be changed. They are distinctive, and have grown out of the historically developed character of the German people and their various branches, and Parliamentary representation in the Reichstag rests upon the broadest conceivable base. When our political life, developing itself upon this firm foundation, undertakes new tasks, when it needs make them, it serves apparent within the framework of the Imperial Constitution, the Imperial Government will at all times lend a willing ear to wishes and suggestions which may reach it from this honourable House (of that I am sure), and will subject them to an objective test. I consider it, as a matter of course, that the social policy in which the German Empire has preceded all other countries, and of the birth of which I, as a member of the Reichstag, was permitted to take part, will be carried on in the present manner, and further develop according to requirements."

"At the next meeting of the Reichstag there will be presented to it a bill concerning the formation of Workmen Chambers, which will find a useful basis in the labours of the Reichstag Commission of 1910. Likewise a bill is being prepared which is to set aside those limitations to the right to form unions which are found in Section 183 of the Imperial Trade Regulations. This bill will also be presented to the Reichstag at its next sitting."

The Chancellor further referred to the fact that the initiative to recent far-reaching reforms in Prussia proceeded from the Crown. As to the question of the Censor, the Chancellor promised to do what he could to allow a free expression of opinion and to set aside abuses. We are told that negotiations have taken place in this matter with the proper military authorities, the result of which was the decree of the War Minister of November 19th, in which account is taken of the wishes of the Press and the Reichstag.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN AIR SERVICE. NEW CHIEF AND METHODS.

Reuter's Correspondent with the French Armies, wrote recently:—

"When the Battle of the Somme had spent itself in the mud and mist a year ago, the Germans, realising how narrowly they had escaped decisive defeat, held a careful inquiry into the causes of their unexpected weakness. The explanation that came from the staffs of the armies on the Somme was that the main reason for the superiority of the Allies was the hopeless inferiority of the German air service. The British and French guns were guided; the German guns were not. The rest followed logically. From the moment when this fact was recognised, dates the great German effort to recover the ascendancy in the air. In November last the whole air-power of the German army was united under the command of a single chief, General von Hoeppner, a cavalryman, young for his rank, who had served through the Somme battle as Chief of Staff of General von Below's army."

General von Hoeppner left the Somme fully convinced that the Allies owed their success to their superiority in the air, and he set to work instantly to redress the balance. He has full powers, and the full support of his military chiefs, as well as the strategic and tactical employment of the German air squadrons, are under his absolute control. Under the Kaiser he is Dictator of the Air, and as he has the needful force of will, as well as the authority to carry through sweeping changes, we need not wonder if a new life seems to have been infused into the German air service since the Battle of the Somme."

General von Hoeppner's first business on assuming his post was to start a campaign in the army and in the country in support of the air service. Volunteers for the flying service were not appearing in the numbers required. Under von Hoeppner it soon became known that efficient airmen received prompt reward and recognition, and enjoyed all kinds of favours from their chiefs. The Press was fed with suitable articles, interesting accounts of the feats of German airmen, etc., and an air war exhibition was held in Berlin. Young officers of other arms were encouraged to become airmen. The results of all this advertising were highly satisfactory. There is now a positive rush of suitable candidates for the air service.

WORK AT HIGH PRESSURE.

Similar efforts have been made to improve and multiply the flight material of the army. A fighting machine was wanted that could meet the French Nieuport and Spad planes on equal terms. All the aeroplane factories were set to work at high pressure to produce it. Wherever a factory could be found with suitable plant for already making aeroplanes or aeroplane parts, General von Hoeppner pressed it into his service. To increase the output of the factories, types both of aeroplanes and engines were as far as possible standardised, and production was concentrated on the four types selected, the Albatross fighting plane, the Albatross observation two-seater, the Deutsche Flugwerke, and the General Electric Company (A.E.G.) models. Similarly, attention was centred on the production of Benz and Mercedes motors, at first of 160 h.p., and later of 200 and 260 h.p., to the neglect of other makes, with the result that these motors can now be turned out at a much greater rate than before.

But having ensured an adequate supply of these planes and engines, the best then procurable, General von Hoeppner has shown perfect readiness to accept improvements in air-material wherever they appear. He is the chief promoter of the Gotha machine, for which he has placed large orders with the Erfurt factory that builds them. Lately he has been supplying the battle squadrons with a large number of planes carrying two machine-guns, and the observation planes have been improved in speed and armament to an extent which makes them formidable antagonists.

The true test of an air squadron's efficiency, writes an expert, is the number of hours of flight its machines can perform during the space of a long battle. Of two opposed squadrons, the winner will be the one that can wear down the other, which means the one that can most often take the air. That depends on the capacities of the aerodromes behind the front. General von Hoeppner has done his utmost to bring his aerodromes up to the highest state of efficiency. The personnel is abundant. Each squadron of six aeroplanes has 100 to 120 men. To each machine there are four mechanics, and every squadron has its own train of motor transport, motor-cars, etc. The aerodromes are protected as well as possible from air attack by anti-aircraft guns, of which the air service has no fewer than 600, including a large number of 4 in. pieces.

concerning the prohibition of newspapers and the formation of a closer understanding between the Censor and editors.

The point is now to stand together united and firm until victory is achieved. Our enemies also begin to see that they cannot derive us of victory by force of arms, but they base their hopes on a supposed imminent internal breakdown. Without knowledge of our German conditions, of our Parliamentary life, the right given to us of freely assembling, and misled by a dependent and instigating Press, they would see clear signs of a beginning of internal disintegration in isolated events and transitory appearances. Do your part, gentlemen, to destroy this delusion. Show by the unanimous determination with which you stand by the Imperial Government that in Germany to-day there is only one thought which fills all hearts—the thought of one's country—that only one determination rules all members of the population—the will to endure and to hold out to the end."

In closing the Chancellor said the German watchword must be "To wait, to endure, to hold out."

CO-ORDINATION OF ALLIES. WAR AIMS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

The following is the full text of Lord Lansdowne's much discussed letter to the Editor of *The Daily Telegraph*:—

Sir,—We are now in the fourth year of the most dreadful war the world has known, a war in which, as Sir W. Robertson has lately informed us, "the killed alone can be counted by the million, while the total number of men engaged amounts to nearly twenty-four millions. Ministers continue to tell us that they scan the horizon in vain for the prospect of a lasting peace. And without a lasting peace we all feel that the task we have set ourselves will remain unaccomplished."

But those who look forward with horror to the prolongation of the war, who believe that its wanton prolongation would be a crime, differing only in degree from that of the criminals who provoked it, may be excused if they too scan the horizon anxiously in the hope of discovering there indications that the outlook may after all not be so hopeless as is supposed.

The obstacles are indeed formidable enough. We are constantly reminded of one of them. It is pointed out with force that, while we have not hesitated to put forward a general description of our war aims, the enemy have, though repeatedly challenged, refused to formulate theirs, and have limited themselves to vague and apparently insincere professions of readiness to negotiate with us.

The force of the argument cannot be gainsaid, but it is directed mainly to show that we are still far from agreement as to the territorial questions which must come up for settlement in connection with the terms of peace. These are, however, by no means the only questions which will arise, and it is worth while to consider whether there are not others, also of first-rate importance, with regard to which the prospects of agreement are less remote.

Let us examine one or two of these. What are we fighting for? To beat the Germans? Certainly. But that is not an end in itself. We want to inflict signal defeat upon the Central Powers, not out of mere vindictiveness, but in the hope of saving the world from a recurrence of the calamity which has befallen this generation.

What, then, is it we want when the war is over? I know of no better formula than that more than once made use of, with universal approval, by Mr. Asquith in his speeches which he has from time to time delivered. He has repeatedly told his hearers that we are waging war in order to obtain reparation and security. Both are essential, but of the two security is perhaps the more indispensable. In the way of reparation, but the utmost effort to make good the ravages of this war must not fall short of completeness, and will fall to undo the grievous wrong which has been done to humanity. It may, however, be possible to make some amends for the inevitable incompleteness of the reparation if the security afforded is humanly speaking, complete. To end the war honourably would be a great achievement; to prevent the same curse falling upon our children would be a greater achievement still.

This is our avowed aim, and the magnitude of the issue cannot be exaggerated. For, just as this war has been more dreadful than any war in history, so we may be sure would the next war be even more dreadful than this. The prostitution of science for purposes of pure destruction is not likely to stop short. Most of us, however, believe that it should be possible to secure posterity against the repetition of such an outrage as that of 1914. If the Powers will, under a solemn pact, bind themselves to submit future disputes to arbitration, if they will undertake to outlaw, politically and economically, any one of their number which refuses to enter into such a pact, or to use their joint military and naval forces for the purpose of coercing a Power which breaks away from the rest, they will, indeed, have travelled far along the road which leads to security.

We are, at any rate, right to put security in the front line of our peace demands, and it is not satisfactory to note that in principle there seems to be complete unanimity upon this point.

In his speech at the banquet of the League to Enforce Peace, on May 28th, 1916, President Wilson spoke strongly in favour of a universal association of nations . . . to prevent any war from being begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the cause to the opinion of the world.

Later in the same year the German Chancellor, at the sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, used the following language:—

When, as after the termination of the war, the world will fully recognise the horrible devastation of blood and treasure, then through all mankind will go the cry for peaceful agreements and understandings which will prevent, so far as is humanly possible, the return of such an immense catastrophe. This cry will be so strong and so justified that it must lead to a result. Germany will honourably co-operate in investigating every attempt to find a practical solution and collaborate towards its possible realisation.

The Papal Note communicated to the Powers in August last places in the front rank . . .

The abandonment of arbitration on lines to be concerted and with sanction to be given against any State that . . .

CO-ORDINATION OF ALLIES. WAR AIMS.

This suggestion was immediately welcomed by the Austrian Government, which declared that it was conscious of the importance for the promotion of peace of the method proposed by his Holiness, viz., "to submit international disputes to compulsory arbitration," and that it was prepared to enter into negotiations regarding this proposal. Similarly language was used by Count Sierinski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in his declaration on foreign policy made at Budapest in October, when he mentioned as one of the "fundamental bases" of peace that of "obligatory international arbitration."

In his despatch covering the Allied Note of January 16th, 1917, Mr. Balfour mentions as one of the three conditions essential to a durable peace the condition that . . .

Behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities, some form of international sanction might be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

Such sanction would probably take the form of coercion applied in one of two modes. The aggressor would be disarmed, either by the pressure of superior naval and military strength, or by the denial of commercial access and facilities.

The proceedings of the Paris Conference show that we should not shrink from such a denial, if we were compelled to use the weapon for purposes of self-defence. But while a commercial boycott would be justifiable as a war measure, while the threat of a "boycott" would be a powerful weapon, it is utterly unreasonable, would be a legitimate threat, no reasonable man could, surely, desire to destroy the trade of the central Powers, if they will, so to speak, enter into recognisances to keep the peace, and do not force us into a conflict by a hostile combination. Commercial war is less ghastly in its immediate results than the war of armed forces, but it would certainly be deplorable if after three or four years of sanguinary conflict in the field, a conflict which has destroyed a great part of the wealth of the world, and permanently crippled its resources, the Powers were to embark upon commercial hostilities certain to retard the economic recovery of all the nations involved.

That we shall have to secure ourselves against the fiscal hostility of others, that we shall have to prevent the recurrence of the conditions under which, when war of essential commodities, and certain sources of supply to pass entirely under the control of our enemies, no one will doubt, subject, however, to this reservation, that it will surely be for our interest that the stream of trade should, so far as our own fiscal interests permit, be allowed to flow strong and uninterrupted in its natural channels.

There remains the question of territorial claims. The most authoritative statement of these is to be found in the Allied Note of January 10th, 1917. This statement must obviously be regarded as a broad outline of the desiderata of the Allies, but is anyone prepared to argue that the sketch is complete, or that it may not become necessary to re-examine it?

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Liverpool in October last, used the following language:—

No one pretends that it would be right or opportune for either side to formulate an ultimatum, detailed, exhaustive, precise, with clauses and sub-clauses, which is to be accepted verbatim et literatim, chapter and verse, as the indispensable preliminary and condition of peace.

"There are many things," he added, "in a world-wide conflict such as this, which must of necessity be left over for discussion and negotiation, for accommodation and adjustment, at a later stage."

It is surely most important that this wise counsel should be kept in mind. Some of our original desiderata have probably become unattainable. Others would probably now be given a less prominent place than when they were first put forward. Others again, notably the "reparation" due to Belgium, remain, and must always remain in the front rank, but when it comes to the whole-scale re-arrangement of the map of South-Eastern Europe we may well ask for the elucidation which a frank exchange of views between the Allied Powers can alone afford.

For all these questions concern our Allies as well as ourselves, and if we are to have an Allied Council for the purpose of adapting our strategy in the field to the ever-shifting developments of the war, it is fair to assume that, in the matter of peace terms also, the Allies will make it their business to examine, and if necessary to revise, the territorial requirements.

Let me end by explaining why I attach so much importance to these considerations. We are not going to lose this war, but its prolongation will spell ruin for the civilised world, and an infinite addition to the load of human suffering which already weighs upon it. Security will be invaluable to a world which has the value of the blessings of peace to nations so exhausted that they can scarcely stretch out a hand with which to grasp them.

In my belief, if the war is to be brought to a close in time to avert a world-wide catastrophe, it will be brought to a close because on both sides the peoples of the countries involved realise that it has already lasted too long.

There can be no question that this feeling prevails extensively in Germany, Austria, and Turkey. We know beyond doubt that the economic pressure in those countries is far exceeding any to which we are subject here. Ministers inform us . . .

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DUKHONIN'S DISMISSAL. WHY HE REFUSED TO OBEY.

Lenin's order to Dukhonin to conclude an armistice and open peace negotiations had the inevitable consequence. Dukhonin refused to obey; Lenin dismissed him and appointed in his place a young Bolshevik agitator named Ensign Krylenko. Krylenko issued an order to the soldiers to put a guard over the generals, and to appoint representatives of their own to conclude an armistice with the units opposed to them, and to open peace negotiations, informing him of the stages of progress.

Lenin and Krylenko spoke with Dukhonin by direct wire, in a categorical form the Bolshevik leaders demanded of the Commander-in-Chief the immediate execution of the order to conclude an armistice, and reprimanded him for delay. Dukhonin said:—

Before replying I should like information on the following points: (1)—Has the Council of the People's Commissaries and the Soviet Government power to its appeal to the belligerent nations regarding peace?

(2)—What is to be done with the Roumanian army which forms part of our front?

(3)—Is it intended to open negotiations with the armistice, and with whom—only with the Germans or with the Turks—or are negotiations to be opened for a general truce?

The Bolsheviks gave no explanations, and categorically insisted on opening negotiations for an armistice without delay. Dukhonin replied:—

"I can only understand that immediate negotiations with the Powers are impossible for us. Still less are they possible for me in your name. Only a Central Government, supported by the army and the country, can have sufficient weight with our enemies to make such negotiations authoritative and to secure results. I also consider that in the interests of Russia a general peace should be concluded as soon as possible, but I repeat that the peace necessary for Russia can only be concluded by a Central Government."

The reply was as follows:—

If the name of the Government of the Russian Republic and of the Council of the People's Commissaries, we dismiss you from your post, for disobeying the Government's orders, and for conduct that brings unheard-of calamities to the working classes of all countries, and especially to the armies. Ensign Krylenko is appointed commander-in-chief."

The non-Bolshevik Press unanimously condemned this step as open treason. The *Dee* said:—

"If the action of Lenin, Trotsky, and Krylenko is not high treason, is not a betrayal of Russia, is not a service to German imperialism, we should like to ask what else can be done to secure the right to bear the name of traitor to Russian and agent of Germany. The proletarians of all countries unite. We believe they will soon be reunited. But those will also unite in despising and cursing the country that has bedevilled all the peoples who are tortured by the horrors of war."

In their speeches of "constant efforts" on the part of the Central Powers "to initiate peace talk" (Sir E. Grey at the Mansion House, November 9th.)

If the peace talk is not more articulate, and has not been so precise as to enable His Majesty's Government to treat it seriously, the explanation is probably to be found in the fact that German despotism does not tolerate independent expressions of opinion, and second, that the German Government has contrived, probably with success, to misrepresent the aims of the Allies, which are supposed to include the destruction of Germany, the imposition upon her of a form of government decided by her enemies, her destruction as a great commercial community, and her exclusion from the free use of the seas.

An immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood:—

(1)—That we do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a Great Power.

(2)—That we do not seek to impose upon her people any form of government other than that of their own choice;

(3)—That, except as a legitimate war measure, we have no desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial communities of the world;

(4)—That we are prepared, when the war is over, to examine in concert with other Powers the group of international problems, some of them of recent origin, which are connected with the question of "the freedom of the seas";

(5)—That we are prepared to enter into an international pact under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

I am under the impression that authority could be found for each of these propositions in Ministerial speeches. Since the above lines were written, (1), (2), and (3) have been dealt with by our own Foreign Minister at the public meeting held in honour of M. Venizelos at the Mansion House.

The question of "the freedom of the seas" was amongst those raised at the outset by our American Allies. The formula is an ambiguous one, capable of many inconsistent interpretations, and I doubt whether it will be seriously considered that there is no room for profitable discussion.

That an attempt should be made to bring about the kind of pact suggested in (5) is, I believe, common ground to all the belligerents, and probably to all the neutral Powers.

If it be once established that there are no insurmountable difficulties in the way of agreement upon these points, the political horizon might perhaps be scanned with better hope by those who pray, but can at this moment hardly venture to expect that the New Year may bring us a lasting and honourable peace.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

LANSDOWNE.

Lansdowne House, November 29th.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



\$80 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

131

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. No. 220 of 155.

FOR SALE.

Asiatic, Foreign and Colonial

POSTAGE
STAMPS

and all kinds of
PHILATELIC

GOODS.

GRAU & CO.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET
HONGKONG

1316

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 4th Feb.—

11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders in the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, 9th Feb.—

11.30 a.m.—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

Tuesday, 19th Feb.—

Now—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on "through Bills of Lading" from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & PUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHANGHONG"	On 30th Jan. 11th A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUHONG"	On 31st Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUKIANG"	On 1st Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTIEN"	On 2nd Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUCHOW"	On 3rd Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUSUNG"	On 4th Feb. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, calling on through Bills of Lading to all West Coast and North China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to
TELEPHONE 36.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"MAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodges	SUNDAY, 3rd Feb. at 10 A.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 8th Feb. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID SAMPSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	10th	10th	10th	10th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

R.R.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans and each North Permitted with an Electric Buzzer Lamp.
Special Telegrams sent through Cable to New York, a connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing Dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be reported to the Company's Agents, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & CO., at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Transshipment, Order of Bill of Lading, etc., apply to
H. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADAGASCAR.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA	"SUWA MARU"	(WED. DAY, 15th Feb. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE,	"FUSHIMI MARU"	(WED. DAY, 15th Mar. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, AND YOKOHAMA		

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND,
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KORE and	"TANGO MARU"	(FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, KORE and	"KAMOMARU"	(MONDAY, 11th Feb. at 1 A.M.
YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, KORE and	"IYO MARU"	(WED. DAY, 20th Feb. at 1 A.M.
YOKOHAMA		

SHANGHAI, KORE and	"CEYLON MARU"	(SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.
YOKOHAMA		

SHANGHAI, KORE and

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLON.

For further information, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIKO MARU	18,000	SAT., 2nd Feb.
SEIKO MARU	18,000	FRI., 8th Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SEIKO MARU	18,000	FRI., 2nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 6th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.

The "Nippon Maru" and "Tenryo Maru" sail out at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND LIMA.

ITRANCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	16,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to
P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, KORE, KAN and YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	SATURDAY, 9th Feb. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th Feb. at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 14th Feb. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at Intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Seattle, cargo ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. As present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS, REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Ailing, Taku, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ROSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan. at 8 A.M.
"KAJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd Feb. at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th Feb. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and with the steamer in alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

H. H. MITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Queen's Building, 100 Queen Street.

